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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT TACOMA

9 ANDREW B. CHAPMAN and
10 HEATHER A. CHAPMAN,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., et al.,

14 Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-5482 BHS

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER

15 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs Andrew Chapman and Heather
16 Chapman's ("Plaintiffs") second motion for temporary restraining order (Dkt. 13).

17 On June 15, 2016, Plaintiffs filed a complaint against Wells Fargo Bank N.A.,
18 Ginnie Mae, and Directors Mortgage, Inc. ("Defendants") asserting claims for (1) a
19 declaratory judgment of an improper chain of title invalidating a pending foreclosure, (2)
20 wrongful foreclosure, (3) quiet title, and (4) violation of the Truth in Lending Act
21 ("TILA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(1). Dkt. 1. Plaintiffs also filed a motion for a temporary
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1 restraining order requesting a stay of the pending foreclosure sale and any other post-sale
2 proceedings pending final disposition of their claims. Dkt. 2. On June 16, 2016, the
3 Court denied the motion for numerous reasons including failure to give adequate notice
4 and failure to show a likelihood of success on the merits. Dkt. 6.

5 On June 24, 2016, Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and another motion for a
6 temporary restraining order. Dkts. 11, 13. In the amended complaint, Plaintiffs assert
7 claims for (1) violation of the Truth in Lending Act (“TILA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1641(g)(1);
8 (2) improper accounting, and (3) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair
9 dealing. Dkt. 11. In the motion for a restraining order, Plaintiffs argue that the lender (1)
10 failed to engage in loss mitigation efforts to obtain a loan modification and (2) engaged in
11 an illegal, unlawful, and improper accounting that sabotaged an arranged short sale. Dkt.
12 13.

13 With regard to the federal claim under TILA, Plaintiffs present arguments that go
14 beyond the scope of their complaint. Plaintiffs assert a claim under TILA for failure to
15 provide notice of the transfer of their loan from one lender to another. Dkt. 11. The
16 Court has concluded that, even if successful, this claim is not grounds for restraining the
17 sale because it is a technical violation of a notice provision entitling Plaintiffs to statutory
18 penalties. Dkt. 6. In their motion, however, Plaintiffs argue that the lender was required
19 to engage in a loan modification. Dkt. 13 at 3. Plaintiffs do not provide any authority
20 imposing this requirement on the lender and fail to assert such a claim in their complaint.
21 Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiffs’ motion on this issue because Plaintiffs request
22 relief on an issue that is beyond the scope of the complaint.

1 With regard to an improper accounting, the claim also fails. Plaintiffs do not
2 assert an improper accounting in relation to the notice of default and pending foreclosure.
3 Instead, Plaintiffs allege that Wells Fargo improperly asserted that it was owed
4 approximately \$30,000 at the closing of a short sale arranged by Plaintiffs. Dkt. 11 at
5 12–13. Such allegations may support a claim for breach of contract, but they do not
6 support a claim for a violation of the Deed of Trust Act to enjoin the pending nonjudicial
7 foreclosure. Moreover, Plaintiffs’ focus on monetary loss mitigation is insufficient
8 irreparable harm to prevent the foreclosure. Determining financial obligations is an
9 entirely different issue than preventing loss of one’s home through transfer of title to
10 another entity. Therefore, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary
11 restraining order.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 Dated this 27th day of June, 2016.

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16 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge